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Amendments to the Drawings:

In response to the objection to the drawings, submitted herewith is one Replacement Sheet of formal drawings for Figs. 1-2 with clear words, lines and reference numbers. Please substitute such Replacement Sheet for the originally filed drawings.

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REMARKS

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent 6814642 by Siwinski et al., hereafter '642. The Examiner states that '642 discloses providing a transparent substrate, forming a flat panel OLED display on one side of the substrate and forming a resistive film using a low temperature technique on the other side of the substrate and forming a resistive touch screen on the resistive film (Column 5, lines 5-25, column 1, lines 45-61, figure 8, figure 2a). This rejection is respectfully traversed, as contrary to the Examiner's assertions, there is no disclosure in '642 with respect to restricting temperature during formation of a resistive film of a touch screen to a low temperature, and accordingly there is no teaching of forming a resistive film using a low temperature technique. Accordingly, '642 does not anticipate the present claimed invention. For clarity, claim 1 has been amended to specify that the low temperature technique does not subject the substrate to temperatures higher than 150°C, as set forth at page 5, lines 3-5 of the specification. Claim 1 has also been amended to clarify that the resistive film is formed on the other side of the substrate in step c) after forming the organic light emitting diode display on the one side of the substrate in step b) as discussed, e.g., at page 4, lines 29-30, which feature is also not anticipated by '642. Reconsideration of this anticipation rejection is accordingly respectfully requested.

Claims 1 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent 6424094 by Feldman et al., hereafter '094. The Examiner states that '094 discloses providing a transparent substrate, forming a flat panel OLED display on one side of the substrate and forming a resistive film using a low temperature technique on the other side of the substrate and forming a resistive touch screen on the resistive film (abstract, Column 3, lines 5-15, Column 4, line 59-Column 5, line 12, column 7, line 15, Column 11-Column 12). This rejection is respectfully traversed, as similarly with the '642 reference, there is no disclosure in '094 with respect to forming a resistive film using a low temperature technique on the other side of the substrate in step c) after forming the organic light emitting diode display on the one side of the substrate in step b). Reconsideration of this anticipation rejection is accordingly respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6982432 by Umemoto et al, hereafter '432 in view of US Patent Publication 2001/0046604 by Geaghan, hereafter '604. The Examiner states that '432 discloses providing a transparent substrate, forming an LCD display (3a) on one side of the substrate and forming a resistive film (41) using a low temperature technique on the other side of the substrate and forming a resistive touch screen (4) on the resistive film (abstract, figures, Column 2, line 57-Column 3, line 40, Column 6, lines 15-20, column 7, lines 20-25). The Examiner further states that while '432 fails to disclose using a OLED film, '604 discloses combining touch screens with a number of display devices, including LCD, CRT OLED, and plasma (0045), and that taking the references collectively, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form an OLED in the process of '432 with a reasonable expectation of success because '604 discloses touch screens are known to be used with OLEDs. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, there does not appear to be any disclosure in '432 with respect to restricting temperature during formation of a restive film of a touch screen to a low temperature, and accordingly there is no teaching of forming a resistive film using a low temperature technique. Further, there does not appear to be any teaching requiring formation of the touch screen resistive film layer on the opposite side of a substrate after formation of the display device on one side of the substrate. Thus, even if an OLED display were to be substituted for the LCD display of '432, the present claimed invention would not necessarily be obtained.

Further, it would in any event not have been obvious to make the substitution as proposed by the Examiner, as '432 is specifically directed towards a combination of a flexible LCD display and a resistive touch screen on the back side, opposite to the visual side, of the LCD display panel, while '604 is directed towards a touch screen with polarizer for use on a display (i.e., on the visual side of the display) in applications where minimizing reflections is important [0045]. It accordingly would not be suggested by either reference to substitute an OLED display for the LCD display of '432, as to do so would defeat the specific purpose of '432 of providing a touch type LCD display device, and further as the touch screen with polarizer of '604 would not provide the desired effect taught by '604

of reducing ambient light reflections when employed on the backside of a display as taught by '432. Accordingly, there would be no reasonable expectation of success associated with the proposed combination of references with respect to obtaining either the benefit of providing a touch type LCD display as desired by '432 or of providing reduced ambient light reflections as desired by '604. As it would not have been obvious to combine the references, and as even if combined the present claimed invention still would not be obtained, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has clearly not been established, and reconsideration of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 3-4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '432 in view of '604 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of US Patent 6534200 by Heuer et al., hereafter '200. The Examiner states that '432 in view of '604 teach all the limitations of these claims as discussed above, however, the references fail to teach applying a resistive polythiophene by spin coating. The Examiner further states that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify '432 in view of '604 to use a polythiophene deposited by spin coating as a transparent electrode with a reasonable expectation of success because '200 discloses polythiophene deposited by spin coating is a known and suitable electrode material for display devices as well as a known equivalent for ITO used as transparent electrode films (Column 22, lines 1-15) and the substitution of equivalents or selection of something based on its known suitability for its intended use has been held to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As discussed above, there does not appear to be any disclosure in '432 with respect to restricting temperature during formation of a resistive film of a touch screen to a low temperature, and there also does not appear to be any teaching requiring formation of the touch screen resistive film layer on the opposite side of a substrate after formation of the display device on one side of the substrate. Thus, even if an OLED display as mentioned by '604 were to be substituted for the LCD display of '432, and if a spin coated polythiophene layer were substituted for ITO, the present claimed invention still would not necessarily be obtained and a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

Further, as Column 22, lines 1-15 of '200 refer to formation of a transparent electrode on a support (col. 21, lines 61-62) prior to deposition of electroluminescent material (col. 22, lines 17-18), there is in any event no teaching or suggestion to employ such spin coated polythiophene layer as a low-temperature deposited resistive layer of a touch screen applied on an opposite side of a support after formation of an OLED display on one side of the support in order to avoid thermal damage to the OLED display. Accordingly, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established, and reconsideration of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Double Patenting

Claims 1 and 8 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4, 6, 10-13 of U.S. Patent No. 6623608. The Examiner states that although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because while the claims are not identical in scope the claims of the US Patent "encompass" claims 1 and 8 of the instant application. This rejection is respectfully traversed, as the criteria for obviousness is not whether the applied reference (in this case, the claims of USP 6623608) "encompasses" the present claimed invention, but rather whether the claimed invention would have been obvious based on the teachings of the applied reference. In the instant case, there is no teaching or suggestion based on the claims of USP 6623608 to first form a flat-panel organic light emitting diode display on one side of a substrate, and to subsequently form a resistive film on the other side of the substrate using a low temperature technique that does not subject the substrate to temperatures higher than 150°C. Accordingly, the claims of the present invention are believed to be patently distinct from those of USP 6623608, and reconsideration of this rejection is respectfully requested.

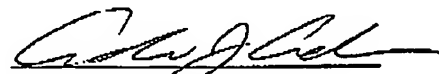
Claims 3-4 and 7 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4, 6, 10-13 of U.S. Patent No. 6623608 in view of US Patent 6534200 by Heuer et al. The Examiner states Claims 1-4, 6, 10-13 of U.S. Patent No. 6623608 disclose a method for forming an integrated touch screen providing a transparent substrate and forming an OLED film on one side of the substrate and forming a resistive

film and a touch screen on the other side, wherein the resistive touch screen is formed of ITO; US Patent 6534200 discloses polythiophene deposited by spin coating is a known equivalent for ITO used as transparent films (Column 22, lines 1-15); and substitution of equivalents requires no express motivation. This rejection is respectfully traversed, as neither the claims of USP 6623608 nor the disclosure of USP 6534200 teach or suggest to first form a flat-panel organic light emitting diode display on one side of a substrate, and to subsequently form a resistive film on the other side of the substrate using a low temperature technique that does not subject the substrate to temperatures higher than 150°C. Accordingly, the claims of the present invention are believed to be patently distinct from those of USP 6623608 in view of USP 6534200, and reconsideration of this rejection is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, reconsideration of this patent application and allowance of rejected claims 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8 is respectfully requested. Additionally, upon allowance of independent claim 1, rejoinder and allowance of withdrawn dependent claims 2, 5, 6, and 9-11 is further requested.

A prompt and favorable action by the Examiner is earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner believe any remaining issues may be resolved via a telephone interview, the Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicants' representative at the number below to discuss such issues.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.